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SUMMARY

Tests were conducted in the NASA Langley 30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel on a full scale 7.31 m (24 ft) long tip section of a wind turbine rotor blade. The blade tip section was built with ailerons on the trailing edge. The ailerons, which spanned a length of 6.1 m (20 ft), were designed so that two types could be evaluated: the plain and the balanced. The ailerons were hinged on the suction surface at the 0.62 X chord station behind the leading edge. The purpose of the tests was to measure the aerodynamic characteristics of the blade section for: an angle-of-attack range from 0° to 90°, aileron deflections from 0° to -90°, and Reynolds Numbers of 0.79 and 1.5x106. These data were then used to determine which aileron configuration had the most desirable rotor control and aerodynamic braking characteristics. Tests were also run to determine the effects of vortex generators, leading edge roughness, and the gaps between the aileron sections on the lift, drag, and chordwise force coefficients of the blade tip section

The important result to emerge from the wind tunnel test was that the plain aileron produced better rotor control and aerodynamic braking characteristics than did the balanced ailerons. The vortex generators produced a sizable increase (up to 56 percent) in the chordwise force coefficient which should significantly increase rotor performance. The aileron gaps degraded the lift and increased the drag. The leading edge roughness, on the other hand, produced largely negligible effects on most of the aerodynamic characteristics with a minor effect on the drag coefficient at low angles of attack when the ailerons were undeflected.

INTRODUCTION.

The NASA Wind Energy Project Office, under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Energy has been evaluating various alleron concepts as a method for (1) controlling the output power of large (over 30 m in diam) propeller type wind turbines, (2) protecting the rotors from overspeeding, and (3) reducing the rotational speed to a low value (preferably to a complete stop) in the event of a loss-of-load emergency. NASA Lewis has an experimental wind turbine, the Mod-O shown in figure 1, which is used to conduct field tests on innovative concepts such as aileron controlled rotors.

In mid 1983, a decision was made to build three 7.31 m (24 ft) long blade sections which would have ailerons over 6.1 m (20 ft) of the span. Two of the three sections were mounted on the ends of a two-bladed rotor which measured

24.4 m (80 ft) to form the outboard sections of a rotor measuring 39 m (128 ft) from tip to tip. The rotor was field tested to determine the control and shutdown characteristics of both aileron configurations. The third outboard blade section was built for simultaneous testing in the NASA Langley 30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel under steady uniform wind conditions. The purpose of wind tunnel tests was to measure the aerodynamic characteristics of the blade section under steady uniform wind conditions. Among the aerodynamic properties of interest were the lift, drag, and moment coefficients of the blade section, the aileron hinge moment coefficient, and chordwise surface pressure distributions at one spanwise station. These properties were measured at angles-of-attack from 0° to 90° for: (1) aileron deflections from 0° to -90°, (2) tripped and smooth (as built) leading edge conditions, and (3) with vortex genirators on suction surface.

The purposes of this report are to document the results of the tests and to present some of the key results and conclusions.

SYMBOLS

Aa	total	projected	area o	of the	ailerons
~a		projected	aica u	/I LIIC	@ C O 3

- AB projected planform area of the blade tip section
- C proportionality constant relating the force on the aileron push rod to the aileron system hinge moment
- Cc chordwise force coefficient
- CD drag coefficient
- C₁ lift coefficient
- C_M pitching moment coefficient
- C_N chord normal force coefficient
- C_{am} aileron hinge moment
- D total drag force on the blade tip section
- L total lift force on the blade tip section
- M total pitching moment on the blade tip section
- M_{am} total hinge moment on the aileron system
- b span length of the blade tip section
- ba span length of the aileron section
- c_B mean chord length of the blade tip section
- croot chord length at the root end of the blade tip section

- ctip chord length at the tip end of the blade tip section
- ca mean chord of the aileron
- q dynamic pressure of the free stream
- V freestream windspeed
- y spanwise location of the mean chord of the blade tip section
- angle of attack (angle between the wind tunnel jet stream and the chordline at the root end of the blade tip section)
- λ taper ratio of the blade tip section
- ρ air density

APPARATUS AND PROCEDURES

Blade Tip Section

In figure 2 is sketched the configuration of the blade section. In figure 3 is a view of the blade section when it was installed in the NASA Langley 30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel. The blade section was made with a NACA 23024 airfoil at the root end, a NACA 64-621 airfoil 1.22 m (4 ft) away from the root end, and a NACA 64-615 airfoil at the tip. The planform taper was linear from root to tip whereas the thickness varied linearly only over the outer 6.1 m which utilized only the NACA 64-XXX airfoil sections. The tip was rounded approximately as sketched. The suction side of tip cap was an extension of the suction surface of the blade, whereas, the pressure side of the tip cap was beveled toward the suction side. The twist distribution, referenced relative to the root end of the blade, is -3° (nosedown) at inboard end of the aileron section and -1° at the blade tip. This twist distribution, which is unorthodox for a wind turbine, was dictated by the requirement that it duplicate the twist distribution designed into the blade tip span of Mod-5A wind turbine. (The Mod-5A was terminated after the design phase.)

The aileron section was 6.1 m (20 ft) in length and consisted of six segments of equal length, (fig. 2). Each segment was rigidly attached to the adjacent segments with 4.8 mm (3/16 in) gap between the ends of the segments. When deflected (by a hydraulic actuator enclosed within the root end of the blade section) all segments moved together as though the aileron segments were a single unit. Segmented hinges were used to attach the ailerons to the main blade structure. The hinge line was located on the suction surface at a location 62 percent of the chord (measured along the chord line and not along the suction surface) behind the leading edge. Along the hinge line there were, as shown in figure 2, gaps between the ends of the hinge segments, and between the upper front edge of the ailerons and the upper back edge of the blade section. These gaps measured approximately 205 by 11 mm (8 1/16 by 7/16 in). Gaps 12 mm (1/2 in) also existed at both ends of the aileron span.

The reason for highlighting the presence of the gaps is because it was suspected before the tests (and subsequently proven by the tests) that the

gaps would have a significant effect on the lift and drag coefficient due to the air leakage from the pressure side to the suction side.

As shown in figure 2(b), the ailerons were designed so that two separate configurations could be tested: the plain and the bal id. This was accomplished with the use of removable inserts which were at the to the main blade structure to form the plain aileron and additions that were fastened to the plain aileron to form the balanced aileron. A foam rubber strip was glued as shown to the rear edge of the inserts to form a seal when the plain aileron was in the undeflected position.

The blade section structure was similar that of an aircraft wing, and the three units were fabricated from aluminum. The aileron actuator system was housed inside the blade between the root end of the blade section and the ailerons. No special efforts were made to fabricate the leading edge portion of the blade to be aerodynamically smooth. Standard construction methods and spray painting techniques were employed to form and finish the leading edge. The paint finish was not sanded or buffed to produce a smoother leading edge surface. This surface was judged not to be smooth in the aerodynamic sense, but also the leading edge was not rough enough to be classified as rough.

One goal of large wind turbine designs is low operation and maintenance costs. Because they are expected to operate for long periods of time unattended in all types of atmospheric conditions, the blades will not maintain aerodynamically smooth leading edges, even if they are so initially. For this reason it was decided to do most of the testing with two leading edge trip strips, one on the suction surface and one on the pressure surface. The trip strips were 25 mm (1 in) wide by 0.25 mm (0.010 in) thick duct tape with one straight edge and the other with a sawtooth pattern. The sawtooth edges of both trip strips faced downstream, and were located a 0.075 X chord lehind the leading edges along the chordline (not along the airfoil surface) (fig. 2(b)).

Vortex Generators

Vortex generators (VGs) have been proven to improve the performance of large wind turbines (ref. 1). Field tests have been run on the 91.4 m (300 ft) diameter Mod-2 with and without VGs. The Mod-2 blades are built using a slightly modified form of the NACA 230XX airfoil series. The test results showed that the VGs reduced the rated wind speed by about 2.25 mps (5 mph). (The rated windspeed is the lowest value at which full power is achieved.) On the basis of these results, it was decided to measure the effect the VGs might have on the blade tip section built with NACA 64-6XX airfoil series under non-rotating conditions in a uniform wind. The sizes of the VGs and their installation pattern on the blade section were determined from the Mod-2 experience, and are shown in figure 4.

Surface Pressure Measuring Cuff and the Angle-of-Attack Probe

The tests of the blade section included: (1) measurement of the surface pressure distributions in the chordwise direction at one spanwise station near midspan at a location 3.75 m (12.3 ft) from the root end, using a pressure sensing cuff, and (2) calibration measurements of an angle-of-attack probe both of which were used on a Mod-O rotor blade during field tests.

The pressure cuff method of measuring surface pressures was selected because it had been successfully used on aircraft wings in steady flight, and on a rotating Mod-O wind turbine blade which is usually exposed to unsteady, turbulent winds. In the unsteady, turbulent winds it was anticipated that the surface pressures would also be unsteady. It is well known that unsteady surface pressure distribution can be significantly different than steady ones, especially near stall. Hence, the reasons for testing the pressure cuff in these tests were (1) to acquire reference surface pressure data under steady flow conditions against which unsteady pressures measured in the field can be compared and (2) to check out the operation of the pressure cuff, associated instrumentation and data recording equipment prior to using it in field tests on the Mod-O.

The pressure measuring cuff system, shown schematically in figure 5(a), consisted of a belt of 32 0.125 in 0.D. by 0.040 in I.D. plastic tubes. A single static pressure tap 0.040 in diameter was bored into each tube. The bored taps locations were selected so that the chordwise surface pressure distributions could be accurately measured. A 32 channel pressure transducer was used for this measurement system. The pressures were recarded by a system which is shown schematically in figure 5(b). The pressure cuff was attached to the blade section with RTV silastic rubber cement.

The reasons for calibrating the angle-of-attack probe are similar to those for making chordwise pressure measurements. In addition to measuring the instantaneous chordwise surface pressure distributions on a rotor, it is important to also know the angle of attack at the same instant and spanwise location as the pressure cuff. On a rotating wind turbine rotor there is no undisturbed free stream just ahead of the blade such as there is ahead of an aircraft wing. Furthermore, a wind turbine rotor blade frequently operates at and above stall whereas aircraft wings always operate in the attached flow regime below stall. The angle-of-attack probe was designed to be supported on a guyed boom at a location one chord length in front of the leading edge on an extension of the chordline (fig. 6). This is not far enough out to be in the undisturbed free stream, especially at high angle-of-attack are stall and beyond. Hence, the reason for calibrating the angle-of-attack under uniform steady wind conditions in a wind tunnel.

Except for the pressure cuff and the angle-of-attack probe, all auxiliary tubes and wiring were passed through the inside of the blade to under the turntable where the recording equipment was located.

Wind Tunnel and Test Method

The 30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel of NASA Langley Research Center was chosen as the facility in which to conduct the tests. The blade section was mounted vertically on a turntable, the surface of which was flush with that of a large horizontal platform, located in the open test section of the tunnel (fig. 7). This turntable was remotely adjustable to any angle setting up to $\pm 360^{\circ}$. The aerodynamic and gravity forces and moments imposed on the blade section were transmitted by way of the turntable to a force balance measuring system. The chordline at the root end of the blade was aligned with the turntable reference diameter which had a 0° marking at one end and 180° mark at the other end. Hence, the angle-of-attack of the blade tip section was measured relative to the turntable reference diameter line and the angle-of-attack

settings reported herein (after being corrected for a slight tunnel flow angularity) are relative to the root end chordline.

A portable hydraulic supply system, located in a space under the test platform, was used to supply the power needed to deflect the allerons and hold them in any desired position. Thus, to run a test at any predetermined angle-of-attack and alleron deflection angle, these two angles were set remotely with the wind tunnel not running. After the two angles were set and locked, the wind tunnel was brought up to speed and allowed to settle out to a steady windspeed. Then all the relevant data was recorded.

TESTS

Blade Tip Section Configuration

Various blade tip-section configurations were tested. These configurations are listed in table I, each of which was tested for the reason given in the last column of the table.

The first tests were those with the pressure cuff and angle-of-attack probe installed on the blade tip-section. When the surface pressure and angle-of-attack probe calibration tests were completed, only the probe was removed because it was believed that the pressure cuff would not measurably affect the aerodynamic characteristics of the blade tip-section. One primary reason for not removing the cuff was to avoid the need of having to reinstall it on the blade for possible field testing in the future. However, when the time came to change from the plain ailerons to the balanced ailerons, it was found that the changeover could not be made without removing the cuff. Hence, the tests of the balanced aileron were run without the pressure cuff on the blade.

Test Measurements

This test program was divided for convenience into four broad types:

- (1) Aerodynamic force coefficient measurements.
- (2) Chordwise surface pressure measurements.
- (3) Angle-of-attack probe calibration tests.
- (4) Flow visualization experiments.

(Tests 2 and 3 were run concurrently. Each of these tests are outlined in greater detail later in the report.)

Aerodynamic force and moment coefficient measurements. - The net aerodynamic forces and pitching moment imposed on the tip section were transmitted to and measured at the turntable by existing instrumentation. The desired coefficients to be determined from the force and pitching moment measurements were the

Lift Coefficient,
$$L_L = \frac{L}{qA_R}$$

Drag Coefficient,
$$C_D = \frac{D}{qA_B}$$

Pitching moment at the 1/4 chord, $C_{M} = \frac{M}{qA_{D}C_{D}}$

Chordnormal force, $C_N = C_L \cos \alpha + C_D \sin \alpha$ Chordwise force, Cc = CL sin a - Cp cos a

where

 A_B = planform area of the blade tip section c_B = mean chord of the tip section where

$$c_B = \frac{2}{3} \times c_{root} \times \frac{(1 + \lambda + \lambda^2)}{(1 + \lambda)}$$

$$\lambda = \text{Taper ratio}$$

$$= \frac{C_{\text{tip}}}{C_{\text{root}}}$$

The spanwise location, y, of Cm is given by

$$y = \frac{b}{2} \times \frac{1 + 2\lambda}{3(1 + \lambda)}$$

b = tip section length

 $q = \frac{\rho V^2}{2}$, the dynamic pressure of the freestream

 α = angle of attack measured between root end chordline and

L = total lift force on the tip section

D = total drag force on the tip section

M = total pitching moment on the tip section

 ρ = air density

Another important coefficient measured was the aileron hinge moment. This coefficient is defined as $C_{am} = \frac{M_{am}}{qA_ac_a}$

where

Mam = the total aileron hinge moment c_a^{--} = the aileron chord calculated using the equation for c_B A_a^{--} = aileron projected area

The Mam was extracted from the strain gage on the Aileron actuator as outlined in the Appendix A.

Chordwise surface pressure measurements and angle-of-attack probe calibration. - These two tests were conducted concurrently. The test matrix for these tests is shown in figure B1 in Appendix B. However, none of the test results are presented in this document.

<u>flow visualization</u>. - The purpose of these experiments was to determine the flow pattern in the neighborhood of the upper surface of the tip section when the aileron deflections are large, of the order of -30° to -90°. The visualization was accomplished with tufts which were attached to the upper surface of the blade. The tufts were attached in rows that run in the chordwise direction from the leading edge to the trailing edge in the region close to the inboard end of the aileron. The tuft patterns were recorded on video tape using the existing TV cameras and recording equipment. Recordings were made for a selected number of conditions. However, these results are not reported in this document.

Matrices of Test Condifions and Parameters

The matrices of angles-of-attack, aileron deflections and test conditions for which the various coefficients were determined are shown in Appendix B and are summarized in table II.

Because the Mod-O rotor blades operate at Reynolds Numbers between one and two million, depending on the rotational speed, wind speed, and the local chord length, it was the objective of this test to acquire data within this range of Reynolds Number. At the time of the tests, however, the Langley 30 by 60 Foot Wind Tunnel could operate continuously at windspeeds only up to \sim 61 mph. Hence, the tests at the matrix points of Appendix B were run at 61 mph, which corresponds to a Reynolds Number of 1.5×10^6 based on the mean chord of the tip section. To determine the effect of Reynolds Number, data were collected for selected matrix points of Appendix B at about 33 mph (Re = 0.79×10^6).

Data Collection, Processing, and Presentation

The tip section force and moment data were measured with the existing instrumentation on the turntable and data acquisition system. These data were collected under steady state conditions for each of the test matrix points as specified in the Appendix B. The data were processed to yield the force and pitching moment coefficients defined earlier in this document. Corrections were made to the raw data for tunnel blockage effects and for a slight angularity of the tunnel flow. All the results are presented in tabular form in tables III to XI.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this report are documented all the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients derived from the wind tunnel tests. Only the key results, such as the effects of trip-strips, vortex generators, alleron deflections and the aileron gaps on the lift, drag, and chordwise force coefficients will be discussed. What are not discussed are the results pertaining to the aileron hinge moment coefficients, and the blade tip moment coefficients, and the chordnormal force coefficients.

Also not included in this document are: (1) the measured chordwise surface pressure distribution, (2) the angle of attack probe calibration data.

and (3) the results of the video visualization recordings. These three items are intended to be the subject of other reports.

All the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients are contained in tables III to XI. For convenience the test conditions, test variables, and parameters are summarized in table II.

Aerodynamic Braking and Control Characteristics

The aerodynamic characteristics of primary interest are the ones concerned with the ability of the ailerons to control the power of a wind turbine and to protect the rotor from overspeeding under emergency no load conditions. The control and overspeed protection characteristics are best revealed by the chordwise force coefficient $C_{\mathbb{C}}$ (also referred to as the suction coefficient).

Positive values of $C_{\rm C}$ give the blade tip its power producing characteristics and negative values its braking power. To control power, the $C_{\rm C}$ should decrease monotonically as the aileron deflection is increased over a range of angles-of-attack over which the blade section is expected to operate, namely 0° to about 20° for aileron deflections between 0° and about -40°.

Plots of $C_{\mathbb{C}}$ for both the plain and balanced alleron as a function of angle-of-attack for alleron deflections from 0° to -40° are shown in figure 8.

On a rotating wind turbine rotor, the outboard portion of each blade generally operate in the attached flow condition where the angles-of-attack are normally less than 20°. In the range from $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ to about 20° the C_{C} curves for the plain and balanced ailerons are seen to have similar shapes for most aileron deflections. The notable feature of interest for control purposes is that as the aileron is deflected, the C_C versus α curve shifts to more negative values in a systematic mainer after the deflection moves beyond -5°. Between 0° and -5° of deflection, there is little separation between the curves for both ailerons, thereby suggesting that ailerons are not very effective as power control devices in this range. However for alleron defiections between -5° and -25° , the separations between the C_{C} versus a curves for larger aileron deflections are more systematic (i.e. no crossing of the curves) for the plain allerons than for the balanced allerons. It is this regular separation with increased deflection that gives the plain aileron the more desirable power controlling characteristics. For aileron deflections beyond -25°, the C_C versus a curves for both allerons are well separated, and the separations are more or less constant.

Beyond $\alpha=20^\circ$ for δ_a 's up to -40°, the C_C curves are of no practical interest because the aileron control sections of the rotor blade do not operate in this α range except during the startup or shutdown transients. However, for braking a wind turbine under no load condition, negative C_C values are desired for all α 's up to 90°. The more negative C_C is, the higher is the braking force and the more effective the ailerons are as brakes.

In figure 9, it is seen that for $\delta_a = -90^\circ$ C_C has sizeable negative values for α 's less than about 30°. Above 30°, C_C becomes positive for both ailerons. However, for the plain aileron C_C decreases and becomes slightly negative for increasing α ; whereas, for the balanced aileron, the C_C remains

positive at α 's greater than 30°. It is this characteristic that makes the balanced aileron less desirable as a braking device. Whether or not a free wheeling rotor under no load is prevented from overspeeding and slowed to a complete stop or to a low equilibrium depends on the balance between the chordwise hraking forces produced by the ailerons on the blade tip section and the power producing forces of the span inboard of the ailerons. It is known from analysis and field tests of the plain ailerons on the Mod-O that the existence of positive $C_{\mathbb{C}}$'s at α 's below 90° prevents rotors from being slowed to a complete stop and the sizable negative $C_{\mathbb{C}}$ at low δ 's prevented rotor overspeed (ref. 2).

Effect of Leading Edge Trip Strips

All of the tests, except for two series (tables IX and XI), were run with trip strips on the leading edge. Those two series were run with the as-built leading edge when the blade was equipped with the balanced aileron. In figure 10 are plotted the C_L , C_D , and C_C for the cases of 0° and -9° aileron deflection, with and without trip strips and with and without vortex generators (discussed in the next section). A study of these data shows that the trip strips produce a slight and largely negligible effect on the C_L , C_D , and C_C for all angles-of-attack beyond about 5°. At alphas below 5° the effects are not negligible primarily because the values of C_L , C_D , and C_C are small to begin with. The leading edge condition had no effect on the C_C when the aileron was deflected to -90°, (fig. 10(d)). Hence, for most engineering calculations, it would be safe to assume the trip strips produce no significant changes in these aerodynamic quantities.

Effects of the Vortex Generators

The effects of the Vortex Generators (VGs) on C_L , C_D , and C_C for various angles-of-attack and zero alleron deflection are also shown in figure 10. These data are for the balanced alleron configuration with and without trip strips, and with and without VGs.

The most prominent effect of the VGs was to increase the C_L which in turn increases the C_C . These increases occurred in the α range from 5° to 33°, the maximum increase being 25 percent for the C_L , and 56 percent for the C_C at $\alpha=25^\circ$. The slope of the C_L versus α curve was also increased for α s below 20°. These increases are understandable because the VGs are performing the function for which they were designed: namely, to induce the free stream to draw closer to the upper surface of the airfoil at higher angles of attack. On the other hand, the VGs did not increase the drag appreciably (fig. 10(b)), primarily because the boundary layers were turbulent to begin with; thus the VGs did not add measurably to the skin friction. Below $\alpha=5^\circ$, however, the VGs reduced the C_L .

The importance of the increased C_L for $\delta_a=0$ is the accompanying increase in C_C which would lead to an increase in output power in those sections c² the rotor blades that operate in the 10° to 35° angle-of-attack range. This is shown in figure 10(c). These results add support to the Mod-2 test of VGs where it was shown that VGs significantly increased the performance of rotors that use NACA 230XX airfoil (ref. 2). The results reported here suggest that rotors made with NACA 64-518 to 621 airfoils will probably

experience a significant increase in performance. For δ_a = -90°, the tabular data (not presented in a figure) shows that VGs did not improve the aerodynamic braking characteristics of the outer blade section.

Effects of Gaps

The importance of the gaps is the effect they have on (1) the rotor efficiency in winds below rated when the ailerons are not deflected and (2) on the aerodynamic braking in an emergency shutdown when the ailerons are fully deflected. For these reasons testing for the effect of the aileron gaps was focused on the angle-of-attack range 0° to 30° for no aileron deflection (discussed below) and 20° to 60° for an aileron deflection of -90° (not discussed in this report).

In figure 11 are shown the effect of gaps on C_L , C_D , and C_C versus angle-of-attack for the case when the plain—leron is set at a zero deflection angle. In figure 11(a) it is seen that the C_L is decreased by the open gaps over the entire angle of attack range from 0° to 32°. The maximum decrease of about 0.1 occurred at α s below 2.5°. The drag coefficient, on the other hand, was increased by the open gaps up to 11 percent for $\alpha = 10^\circ$, and decreased by up to 7.5 percent from beyond 12° to 26°. After 26°, the gaps had no measurable effect on C_D (not shown). The reason for the crossing of the curves in figure 11(b) is not known.

The chordwise force coefficient (fig. 11(c)), was reduced by the open gaps for angles of attack up to about 20° , beyond which the gaps had no effect. These $C_{\mathbb{C}}$ curves in figure 11(c) show clearly that open gaps will probably reduce the efficiency of a rotor because $C_{\mathbb{C}}$ is directly related to the rotor torque and hence the power. Therefore, it is essential that the aerodynamic efficiency of that section of the blade with the ailerons be maintained at the highest possible efficiency. This can be done by an appropriate design of the ailerons that will eliminate gaps when the ailerons are undeflected.

Effect of Reynolds Number

The effect of the Reynolds Number, Re, on the blade tip section C_L , C_D , and C_C are examined here only for the tests with the plain ailerons. The tests are run at two midspan Re values: 0.79 and 1.5x106. Discussed here are the cases where the leading edge was equipped with trip strips (and no VGs) and the ailerons were deflected to 0° and -90° .

It is seen in Figure 12 that the Re effect on the C_L , C_D , and C_C was negligit's at all angles-of-attack except in the range from about 25° to 50° where the effect is seen to be minor. The minor changes in the C_L and C_D when $\delta = 0$ ° are probably of no importance except for the effect they have on the C_C . The change in C_C , however, soes have significance, namely, that an increase in Ro changes the plain aileron from an aerodynamic brake (negative C_C) to a power producing (positive C_C) device. This trend with increasing Re has also been observed in the wind tunnel tests of a NACA 23024 semi span model with plain ailerons (unpublished results). Those tests showed that C_C is negative over all α from 0° to 90° at Re less than 60C 000 and as the Re is increased, the C_C values in the α range from about 25° to 45° increase monotonically and become positive. As stated in a preceding section, the most

suitable aerodynamic braking device is one which produces sizeable negative C_C for all α from 0° to 90°, preferable with C_C values less than -0.2. Hence, these three-dimensional tests of a full scale semispan blade tip with plain ailerons support the conclusions drawn from the tests of a two-dimensional model. That conclusion is that the plain ailerons on a blade tip operating at Reynolds Numbers over one million will provide a significant amount of aerodynamic braking at α below 25°, but not for α over 25°.

CONCLUSIONS

The important conclusions to be drawn from these tests are that (1) the plain aileron produced better rotor control and aerodynamic braking characteristics than did the balanced aileron, (2) vortex generators produced a significant increase (up to 19 percent) in the chordwise force coefficient which probably would produce an increase in rotor performance, (3) the gaps between the aileron sections and between the ailerons and the main blade tip section produce some degradation in the aerodynamic lift and an increase in the drag when the ailerons are undeflected, (4) the roughened leading edge produced a negligible effect except on the drag coefficient at low alpha and zero aileron deflections where the drag was increased slightly, and (5) the Reynolds Numbers effect was negligible or minor over the range tested.

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APPENDIX A

AILERON HINGE MOMENT COEFFICIENT

Definition of the aileron hinge moment coefficient is:

$$c_{am} = \frac{M_{am}}{qc_{am}^2b_a}$$

where M_{am} = hinge moment, ft lbf

q = tunnel dynamic pressure, lbf/ft²

 c_{am} = mean chord of the aileron, = 1.153 ft

 b_a = length of the aileron section = 20 ft

The hinge Moment, Mam, must be determined using the force F_{PR} measured on the push rod of the aileron actuator linkage system. A relationship between the push rod load and the aileron hinge moment is

$$F_{PR}$$
 (lbf) X C = M'am (in lb)
M'am = 12 Mam

where the C is a function of the aileron deflection angle. This calibration is given both graphically and in tabular form on the next page.

APPENDIX B TEST MATRICES

TABLE I. - BLADE TIP-SECTION CONFIGURATIONS TESTED

Aileron type	Leading edge conditions	Aileron gap condition	Pressure cuff	Angle-of- attack probe	Test objectives
Plain	Trip strips	Open (as-built)	0n	0n	 Probe calibration Surface pres. meas.
Plain		Open (as-built)		Off	Aerodyn. force and moment coefficients
Plain		All gaps taped			Measure the effects of gaps
Plain		Hinge line gap only taped			Measure the effects of gaps
Balanced		Open (as-built)	Off		Aerodyn, force and moment coefficients
Balanced	Trip strips with vortex generators	Open (as-built)	Off		Effects of VGs or aerouyn. force and moments
Balanced	Smooth (as- built)	Open (as-built)	Off		Baseline data to determine effects of L.E. roughness

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TABLE II. - REFERENCE MATRIX OF DATA TABLES AND TEST CONDITIONS

Table no.	Run nos.	Nominal tunnel	Trip strips	Aileron gaps	VGS	⁵ a	AOA
110.	1.05.	Q,PSF	SCT IPS	yaps		Range `	Range
III Plain ailerons	1 . 2 to 9 10 to 12 13	10.5	On	0pen	Off	0° -5° to -40° -60° to -80° -90°	0° to 90.6° 0° to 36.6° 34.6° to 90.6° 0° to 90.6°
IV Plain ailerons	1 13	3.2 3.2				0° -90°	0° to 40.6° 0° to 90.6°
V Plain ailerons	201 213	10.5 10.5		All sealed. Only hinge line sealed.		0° -90°	0° to 30.6° 20.6° to 60.6°
VI Balanced ailerons	101 113	3.2 3.2		0pen		0° -90°	0° to 32.6° 0° to 90.6°
VII Balanced ailerons	201	3.2			On	-90°	0° to 90.6°
VIII Balanced ailerons	301 302 to 9 310 to 12 313	10.5			Off	0° -5° to -40° -60° to -80° -90°	0° to 90.6° 0° to 36.6° 34.6° to 90.6° 0° to 90.6°
IX Balanced ailerons	301	3.2	Off			-90 *	0° to 90.6°
X Balanced ailerons	401 402 to 05 413	10.5	On On On		On On On	0° -5° to -20° -90°	0° to 90.6° 0° to 24.6° 0° to 90.6°
XI Balanced ailerons	501 502 to 05 513		Off Off Off	-	Off Off Off	0° -5° to -20° -90°	0° to 90.6° 0° to 24.6° 0° to 90.6°

PLAIN AILERONS

S C	C 4 U	011	7 + P	202	200	222	230	265	277	303	335	282	305	310	310	324	313	368	457	527	551	571	018	038	75	138	202	232	285	266	599	324	093	.054	.011	010	113	6	231	-
2 5	150	F 0 7	77	• 956	.033	.07B	.112	.119	.083	071	.046	.043	.019	.024	.023	.030	.050	.184	.254	.308	.341	.337	.073	215	72	850	980	040	.995	968	973	987	294	026	352	22	882	940	0	878
S.		000	200	132	68	46	20	229	93	74	52	45	13	90	87	034	031	033	61	077	=======================================	111	.020	90	051	125	165	26	176	46	960	038	038	.028	022	96	62	16	75	14
	4 4	9	200	083	960	160	.107	108	122	.139	151	143	152	158	62	170	181	226	259	298	56	351	027	021	045	059	82	088	115	121	141	156	027	610	00	100	640.	090	• 08	• 095
CD CD	70	(C)	4	0 79	097	121	3	178	236	86	332	371	420	75	508	86	629	894	.062	.207	304	,338	.019	023	34	062	102	154	253	34	440	57	035	030	030	041	19	128	21	6
,	7 (400	27	.961	.042	.088	.124	•129	.074	46	.004	986	935	912	893	847	818	778	670	07	329	160	073	214	73	857	866	053	918	920	73	815	46	24	352	53	96	926		840
AIL DEF	000	000	000	000.	0000	.000	.000	.000	.000	000	000	.000	.000	000.	.000	.000	000.	.000	0000	.000	000	.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5,000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	000.0	0.000	0.0000	0.000	00000	0.000	.000	0000.0
ALPHA	ָרָרָי מיני	075	9.2.0	2,570	4.570	6.570	8,570	0.570	2 570	570	6,570	8,570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	.570	.570	8,570	2,570	.570	0.570	4.570	8.570	2,570	6.570	.570	.570	8,570	2.570	6.570	0.570	570	8,570
VEL,	1 : 0 • 0	7.401	7.086	8.806	8,633	8.567	9,563	8.920	9.438	8.801	8.417	7.901	8.601	7.929	7,511	7.092	6.476	5.779	5,369	4.574	3,789	3.478	0.646	9.436	9.980	8.883	8.864	8.982	8.503	8.107	8.204	7,337	0.189	9.155	9.477	8,972	9.130	9.128	0.6	8.465
9.0	00101	T * A * O	610-1	10800	0.747	0.741	0.702	0.780	0.665	0.735	0.636	0.520	0.642	0.505	0.420	0.336	0.186	. 953	•866	•689	.522	9.461	1.124	0.951	1.109	0.818	0.803	0.800	0.665	0.574	0.266	0.390	1.020	0.886	1.004	0 . 844	0.871	0.828	60 (0.672
NON.	٠ -	-	٠,	-	-			~		-	-	-		-	-		_	~	-	~	-		~	ď	~	~	NJ (~	N	~ (~ ≀	~	(M)	м	~	M	m (ا زيا	(1)	(M)

*Wind tunnel fan speed corresponding to a tunnel Qs in first column

TABLE III

TRIP STRIPS ON

180 RPM

PLAIN AILERONS

AILERON GAPS OPEN VORTEX GENERATORS OFF

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00000000000000000000000000000000000000	- 000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
16 N 1 9 4 3 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 N 9 N 9	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	10046 10046 10046 10046 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
000000110 000000110 00440140000	; 400 F 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	
CCL 4 4 6 2 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3 4 4 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
110.00001115.00001115.00001115.00001115.00001115.00001115.000001115.000001115.000001115.000001115.000001115.00000115.00000115.00000115.00000115.000000115.000000115.0000000115.00000000		1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
70000000000000000000000000000000000000		8.5700 16.5700 26.5700 28.5700 36.5700 4.5700 12.5700 16.5700 24.5700
VEL. 99.080 90.080 90.080 90.080 90.080 90.080 90.080 90.080 90.080 90.080 90.080	8 9 4 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	88.7659 89.2117 89.3236 89.3236 89.6808 89.4616 89.5652 89.3463 89.3463 89.3463
0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	00.00000000000000000000000000000000000	10.8333 10.8474 10.8954 10.9093 10.7260 10.7792 10.7792 10.7819 10.7832 10.7836 10.8898 10.8750 10.8750
N W W 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 ኬ ኬ ኬ ኬ ኬ ኬ ኬ ኬ ኬ ው ው	00000000000000

TABLE III

TRIP STRIPS ON

PLAIN AILERONS 180 RPM

VORTEX GENERATORS OFF

AILERON GAPS OPEN

7	8071	8022	1 -,345	1308	4323	5 - 323	8288	4264	6118	3124	7115	5104	7 - 397	2363	4374	3 -,376	9 - 323	6311	2167	9107	8083	990 8	6007	2008	410 9	29 0447	2063	5 107	3022	000*- 2	6 .025	0.00-0	8 - 058	8055	1093	1097	9 046	4 .043	+ - 054	6034
O	\$0°	• 55	68*-	58	29	01	•24	04.	69*	.59	.54	.51	86	71	43	14	.13	.41	.63	.63	9.	•59	69.	.67	•76	.81	.86	96.	• 93	.71	.71	.75	.81	.86	-92	.95	.70	.74	.77	.82
ပ္ပ	018	023	.143	.164	150	.102	•02B	690	139	070	000	.053	175	-202	.192	153	.076	033	118	160	012	017	084	014	.067	0622	.057	059	010	087	013	990	.054	040	.013	900	073	034	.040	049
I	038	030	135	141	46	141	135	111	050	041	042	49	160	162	164	165	155	135	070	028	017	021	008	017	.023	0495	990	089	136	016	920	22	6	068	110	136	600	34	031	020
8	277	348	34	117	103	96	160	60	161	222	295	52	165	144	126	118	112	114	54	224	15	370	24	450	635	~	834	98	932	332	452	623	736	32	912	926	42	56	26	38
	470	430	.893	.598	317	.035	229	489	688	555	462	385	.991	725	•454	.173	108	400	622	604	517	470	619	503	434	• 3× B	233	088	001	636	553	430	353	250	138	005	626	86	62	360
۱۲	30.000	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	60.000	60.000	000.09	00000	60.000	60.000	000.09	70.000	70.000	70.000	70.000	70.000	70.000	70.000	80.000	80.000	80.000	80.000
₹ (570	6,570	.570	.570	8,570	2.570	.570	0.570	4.570	8.570	2,570	6.570	.570	.570	8,570	2,570	6.570	0.570	4.570	8,570	2,570	6,570	4.570	0.570	0.570	0	0.570	0.570	0.570	4.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	4.570	0.570	0.570	0,570
VEL,	9.070	8.259	9,475	8.075	8.632	8.441	9,152	9.387	9.316	8,703	9.871	8.105	9.247	8.087	8.695	9.215	8.920	9.366	9.927	968.6	8.806	8.408	9.440	7.747	7.157	6.3	5,993	5.237	5.263	8,341	7.911	6.619	5.058	5.883	5.540	4.509	8.197	8.087	9.826	6.164
œ i	0.182	0.614	0.883	0.643	0.802	0.734	0.883	906.0	0.865	0.729	0.738	0.585	0.829	0.643	0.820	0.678	0.824	0.902	0.772	0.774	0.723	0.655	540.0	0.493	0.272	160.0	0.016		2,2,2	620.	77C 0	0.233	0.030	904	• 92B	9.706	0.590	.572	0.208	0.053
2 2 2 3	- 1	~	∞ •	œ	∞	00	m i	∞	œ	0 0	∞	∞ (σ,	σ,	ው ነ	σ .	•	Φ.	σ (σ (o n (o ;														

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	CAN	0389	1008	9690	\blacksquare	7738	7719	83	7679	7480	40		7217	6839	51	504	3519	17	30	010	.0502	0519	0406	051	0931	0519
VORTEX GENERETORS OFF		.8511		.9663	-1. 620	-1.2726	.021	-,7783	6372	5105	398	2876	-,1688	24	69	7	.4748	03	70	.7173	.7533	. 1932	.8300	.8450	6006.	•9564
VORTEX GEN	ည	0378	0024	.0422		5478	5882	6159	5997	5845	56	5299	4959	4325	-,3251	23	1175	0244	• 0295	8690.		0362	2		0063	.0618
AILERON GAPS OPEN		0667	110	46	227	•2296	.2403	.2428	.2352	.2330	.2293	.2281	.2208	.2100	.1662	128	.0800	.0402	.0157	9	_	0318		0632	90	1498
ALLERON	8	.8152	9	1996	5655	9444.	4584	.4318	.4201	.4146	.4067	.3950	.3931	.3834	.3663	354	.3426	.3454	•3559	.3713	.4465	•6356	38		68	S
TRIP STRIPS ON	ರ	.2474	.1482	.0326	.486	-1,3122	.097	8937	7676	6560	-,5575	4555	-,3462	2017	•0058	.1651	.3490	• 4954	•5685	.6177	*609	.4758	.3796	.2452	.1413	.0523
180 RPM	IL DE	0.0	00000	0	0.0	-90,0000	•		•	•	•	0		•	0.0	•	00000	00000	0.0	0.0	•	00000	0.0	0	0.000	0000.06-
PLAIN AILERONS	ALPH	0.570	570	0.570	20	.570	.570	2.570	4.570	6.570	8,570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	8,570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	70,5700	0.570	0.570
PLA	VEL	5,93	5,377	4.971	7.204	85,8189	6,581	6.660	6.694	7.180	7,387	7.808	7.853	9,199	8,222	8.041	8,948	8.602	9.202	8,110	7.770	986.9	6,313	85.8578	5.019	œ
	PS	0.014	.890	.813	0.349	10.1122	9.309	0.310	0.291	0.412	0.440	0.520	0.530	0.604	0.595	0.589	0.73	0.676	0.589	0.586	ċ	0.239	960.6	9666.6	.813	.770
	z	2	~	2	m	ന	۳	٣	٣	<u>س</u>	er)	m	٣	က	m	ო	m	٣	ന	m	m	m	m _.	m.	m	m

TABLE III

*Tunnel fan speed corresponding to the tunnel Q in the first column

TABLE V

	CAM	0	13	600	036	034	110	109	072	101	102	116	† 11	118	,1231			CAM	Ñ	13	84	95	74	2	010	. 0065	3
O'S OFF	S	¥	54	778	928	38	.102	.140	160	.157	.130	.086	.055	.060	•		FORS CFF	N O	3071	96	7.1	34	60	62	~ I	.8171	_
VORTEX GENERATOUS OFF	ដ	0148	0	690	114	145	178	90	228	231	198	173	151	142	111		VORTEX GENERATORS	ິວ	Ŝ	240	048	82	56	5	90	0350	ι γ
	3	0707	0	.074	083	10	15	16	17	122	139	148	153	165	157		SEALED	Ž	ന	33	40	55	38	56	37	40.	6100.
AILERON GAPS SEALED	00	16	• 0262	047	058	84	9	27	53	90	50	94	37	82	4 I		Y HINGE LINE	00	02	353	343	371	2	43	28	16937	U V
STRIPS ON	บี	35	•4539	51	33	.045	7	.152	172	.165	σ	60	12	Ç	99	>	STRIPS ON ONLY	5	79	145	455	38	7 4	35	76	4331	Ď
PM TRIP	AIL DEF	.000	0000.0	.000	000.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	000.	TABLE	PM TRIP	7.0	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	90.00	86	000.0
NS 180 R	ā	.5700	.570	.570	0.570	.570	4.570	6.570	8,570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6,570	8,570	0.570		NS 180 RU	ď	0.570	8,570	2,570	6.570	0.570	5,570	0.570	55.5700	2/5.0
PLAIN AILERONS	T VEL, FPS	9.587	89.2069	3.401	9.195	8.966	8.700	8,437	8,368	8,232	9,866	8,161	7.808	7.649	7.285		PLAIN AILERONS	VE	7.6096	9.379	7.490	7,389	966.5	6.754	6.276	85.6881	なった。
	T Q.PSF	10,8269	6.732	0.785	.651	0.682	0.614	0.560	0.547	0.516	0,623	0.467	0.391	0.353	0.273			0 • PS	.344	0.558	0.388	0.349	0.289	0.230	0.129	10.0119	1 / 0 •
	RUN	201	0	٠	0	0	0	0	0	つ	0	0	9	0	0			\supset	-	~	~	~	_	~	-	213	-

	<	00	0	000	000	0000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	000	827	820	818	8206	819	840	734	753	7505	7	0	6	058	88	Ç	80	048	990	43	048
NERATORS	S	6 4	541	814	896	96	.043	081	.121	•059	.042	.018	166	972	343	.120	.858	718	576	53	296	053	051	247	463	7	934	44	946	.012	.060	080	.210	.087
VORTEX GENERATORS OFF	သ	61	600	962	960	.1248	155	182	18	69	58	42	86	015	~	68	9	25	19	13	574	11	$\boldsymbol{\neg}$	62	4 5	28	075	5	Q,	0	001	003	062	014
AILERON GAPS OPEN	¥	59	071	093	992	0	292	103	95	89	ന	60	47	155	20	212	05		216	92	180	167	85	46	87		4	90		17	3	154	288	207
AILER OP		21	033	50	69	.0890	1	33	68	20	89	27	5	01	14	11	74	83	4	4	S	29	5	ð	56	1	0	••		82	24	96		
TRIP STRIPS ON	_	€3	540	14	66	.9726	• 040	088	.127	.042	.014	74	17	28	.348	62	39	20	97	92	47	5	-,1335	7	9	05	28	95	37	45	13	56	9	4
) КРМ	1 DE	000.	.000	.000	.000	000000	.000	• 0 0 0	.000	0000	.000	.000	.000	00000	90.000	00000	000.06	.000	00000	0.000	00000	00000	.000	000.06	00000	000.06	000.0	000.06	000.06	00000	00000	00000	0.000	000
30MS 100	ā	70	.570	8,570	0.570	12,5700	4.570	6.570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	8,570	2,570	570	.570	8,570	70	2,570	4.570	6.570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	8,570	2,570	6.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570
BALANCED AILERONS	VEL	8,943	8.605	600.6	9.783	8,321	8.760	8.659	.577	8.784	8.384	8.242	7.815	7.348	7.455	7.489	7.505	7.495	7,391	7,415	7.721	7.695	8,307	8.079	7.959	.832	7.491	6.836	•645	6.443	5.192	•659	5,367	5.512
	G	•313	.273	.318	. 284	_	.282	•269	.251	.241	.208	.199	.157	01:	,112	.125	.115	.110	.101	.105	.142	• 135	.181	.167	.162	.161	.134	690.	.045	.029	.948	• 934	968.	.913

VORTEX GENERATOR	200
AILERON GAPS OPEN	
TRIP STRIPS ON	
100 RPM	
BALANCED AILERONS 100 RPM	
BALANCED	

	CAN	8804	8401	8	837	6184	40	61	8237	7613	7594	6720	546	323	072	1687	.1728	128	660	.1203	•0394	028	0070
VORTEX GENERATORS ON	Š	-1.4068	,-;	8		57	•	311	3	920	.1027	.2930	5134	.7116	9348	¥466°	.9277	.9543	.9778	1.0566	1.0994	1.1276	•
	ຽ	4881	-,5636	6077	6204	6002	-,6267	5990	5653	-,5193	4718	-,3809	2330	0790	.0801	.1128	.0812	•0256	0071	0043	•0059	_	· U
AILERON GAPS OPEN	3	.2078	.2130	224	.2132	.2113	.2216	215	-	.1860	.1787	.1650	.1173	0380	0886	-,0866	0934	0936	-,1041	-,1289	-,1501	1837	2515
SK S	00	.4740	4	4	.4786	4597	1664.	.4852	.4760	.4769	.4751	.4682	.4380	1604.	.4065	2044.	.4595	.6013	.7598	\$226	1.0358	1.1190	1.1763
TRIP STRIPS	7	. 111	-1.1645	•	-,8173	6965	5710	1694	3581	2071	0862	.1081	• 3549	.5872	, 8456	.8987	~	.7416	-	.5154	o	Ñ	.0114
NS 100 RPM	1	-90.0000	0	00.0	-90,0000	-90.000	0.000	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-90.0000	0.06	0.0	20.000	0.0	000	000.0	00000	•	0000.06-	0	-90,000
BALANCED AILERONS	ALPHA	2	.570	.570	10.5700	2,570	4.570	6.570	8.5	0.510	2,5	4.570	6.570	8,570	0.570	2,570	34.5700	0.570	0.570	5	0.570	0,57	0.570
BALA	T VEL, FPS	.385	•	.841	46,9383		6.673	47.4 71	46.3349	494.	46.1330	6.214	• 00	6.437	.109	.108	.108	.850	សំ	.539	+94.	.544	.382
	PS	۲,	.063	• 02	3,0434	3,0068	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	2.9971	•	•	•	•	•	•

	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW
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BALANCED AILERONS	71114 7114 7114 7114 714 714 714	7.3724 5.1981 7.9244 7.9244 8.1482 8.6219 9.0999 9.0999 7.9622 6.3364 6.3364
BAI		10.2554 10.2554 10.0093 10.6521 10.6629 10.66878 10.66895 10.66895 10.66895 10.66895
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AILERON GAPS OF	I	35	32	59	022	13	03	38	.0114	18	046	64	50	40	37	0	Ξ	.0060	31	44	21	78	9	62	58	€4	0152	22	10	02	02	40	93	16	30	70	8	9	7	Ŝ	033
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TRIP STRIPS ON		12	59	40	$\overline{}$	60	76	67	93	90	6	1566	7.4	87	68	.8951	9	46	74		25	67	19	83	70	40	1.0674	9	14	20	33	27		7	56	21	.9711	87	40		
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180 RPM	Ţ	70	.570	8,570	20	6.570	0.570	4.570	8.570	2.570	6,570	.570	.570	8.570	2,570	6.570	0.570	570	8,570	2.570	6,570	.570	.570	8.570	2.570	6.570	20,5700	4.570	8.570	2.570	6.570	.570	.570	8.570	2,570	6.570	0.570	4.570	8,570	2	6.570
BALANCED AILERCNS	VEL,	7.740	7.700	3,251	8.000	8.201	8.087	9.650	7,451	6.160	5,335	7.908	7.417	8.180	7.871	8,348	9.125	9.218	7,623	6,327	5.120	7.401	7.585	7.856	7.784	7.636	88,1929	8.437	666.9	5.800	5.018	7.220	7.213	7.924	7.704	8,020	7.957	9,225	7.022	6.055	6 9 6 9
BALA		0.604	0.618	0.715	0.659	0.702	0.660	0.733	0,512	0.265	0.133	0.546	0.547	0.701	0.625	0.734	0.678	0.628	0.555	0.296	0.085	0.527	0.600	0.618	0.617	0.569	269.0	9/9.0	0.476	791.0	400.0	984.0	905.0	0.637	265.0	0.656	0.620	0.627	0.417	0.252	0.058
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VORTEX GENERATORS		14	.173	260	83	630	868	001	945	858	856	539	279	200	281	33	827	1	982	917	93	982	50	983	85	938	.9820	992	003	.016	94	68	980	023	36	59	85	.142	62	10	269
VORTEX	U	28	. 222	.185	1104	013	104	44	96	003	057	.260	.268	233	.167	071	065	124	12	20	57	80	7.1	080	9	083	.1033	3	-	50	92	16	03	63	~	3	490	61	607		599
AILERON GAPS OPEN	Š	23	4	1	S	96	50	028	.057	040	.054	38	35	125	23	18	99	25	67	065	68	03	6	901	117	148	1051	B	3	134	56	060	112	130	150	181	24	21	10	12	
AILER		23	208	98	16	93	14	284	19	59	56	Š	ñ	230	24	20	29	90	7	16	11	91	40	95	9	37	.4722	98	4	11	93	53	59	93	19	29	476	69	7.1	0	61
STRIPS ON	บี	9	.191	068	50	00	68	7.0	16	725	653	41	300	.037	37	6	97	35	16	84	83	54	548	13	35	092	.8672	90	457	82	02	63	20	66	37	.03	.390	83	• 94	В	œ
TRIP	IL DE	5.000	5.000	5.000	35,000	5.000	35,000	35,000	.000	35,000	5.000	0.000	0.000	00000	0.000	40.000	0.000	.000	0.000	0.000	00000	000.09	00000	000.09	00000	60.000	70.00	000.0	70.000	00000	70.000	000000	80.000	80.000	80.000	80.000	90.00	90.00	00000	90.00	0.000
180 RPM	I	570	.570	8,570	570	6.570	0.570	4.570	8,570	2,570	6.570	.570	.570	8,570	2,570	6.570	0,570	4.570	8.570	2,570	6.570	4.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	34,5700	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	4.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	.570	.570	.570	2	2,570
BALANCED AILERONS	VEL	6.917	896.9	7.572	7.701	8.073	7.789	7.991	6.851	6.065	4.593	6.897	6.721	7.346	7,583	7.630	7.685	7.918	6,936	5.890	4.582	6.035	3,854	3.014	2,795	2,837	86.047.2	3.674	3,185	2.882	2.252	5,945	4.050	3,163	3,053	2.482	5.043	5.474	5.197	6.074	6.025
BALANCI	0.PS	0.411	9 * * * 0	0.557	584	0.672	0.591	c • 585	0.394	0.259	086.6	0.413	0.387	0.495	0.561	0.566	0.568	562	0.415	0.211	9.995	.248	823	650	605	9.623	10.2652	.780	689	•626	9.488	.243	.870	•695	.679	543	9.971	0.097	0.225	-202	0.191
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	BALANCED	BALANCED AILERONS	180 RPM	TRIP	TRIP STRIPS ON	AILERO	AILERON GAPS OPEN	VORTEX	VORTEX GENERATORS	
								OFF		
Z C	0 + PS	T VEL, FPS	ALPHA	AIL DEF	5	ດວ	X	Ü	Ž	440
313	10.2808	96.4364	14.5700	0000-00-	7065-	A 7 7 P.	1006	6904	7047	400
כוכ	10 2594	1	•					3000	13011	10071
0 10	•	יי ני	v	-90.000	4674	• 4626	.1938	5767	3160	6791
		5. 3	w	-90.0000	-,3395	.4555	1894	5300	-175K	6740
313	10.3290	96.6014	•	0000	7000				0 ()	
•	•	7	,	0000000	1622.	5 4 0 C 5	V+01.	5140	0524	6611
313	•	7,791	w	0000-06-	0774	.4433	.1676	0664-	7860	6171
313	10,4833	87,5716	-4	0000	0440	6 4 3 0	1354			
0		•	•	•	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	0000	1001	CDC? • 1	2/02•	1.0347
510	V	27.	·	0000.06-	.3051	.4174	.0865	2368	4596	4066
313	10,3651	96,7395	w	-90,000	4883	4804	0369	1251	6764	
4 (د	10.2320	6					N -	1771	7470.	* 005 • I
7 (10.000	0016.00	ū	0000.06-	• 1594	•4574	0464	.0486	.8700	0233
313	_	5,83	ડં	0000.06-	.8080	• 4424	0748	-0942	.9164	.0504
313	10.0096	4.687	36,5700	0000.06-	c608°	.4877	0680-	4000	8040	1302
313	9.8238	83.8375	c	0000	6320	7456	1136			3/74
,			•	00000	\ J C D •	001.	-1150	2010.	アニア・	• 1 • 1 •
515	ָ פּ	35.9956	•	0000.06-	,5214	68636	-,1368	.0149	1.0347	.1010
5]3	9.5438	2.46	Ö	0000	2176	0000	1564	7000		
ניי					0.00	• > > C •	*DC 7 • -	+020•	1 6 C O • T	2021.
210	*	02.	•	0000.06-	.0265	1.0596	1994	.0370	1.0593	.1022

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	AILEAON GAPS OPEN	
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TABLE IX	TRIP STRIPS (-1. -1.30 -1
	O RPM	46666666666666666666666666666666666666
	NS 10C	ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA ALPHA BACA
	BALANCED AILERONS	VEL.FPS 47.2779 47.2573 47.2573 47.0872 47.0872 47.0872 47.0845 47.0845 47.0845 47.0845 47.0845 47.0162 47.0162 47.0162 47.0162 47.0162 47.0162 46.3398 46.3398 46.3398
	78	T

VORTEX GENERATORS
ON

AILERON GAPS OPEN

TRIP STRIPS ON

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Š	66	476	6	938	.098	.196	.262	.326	.326	.292	.314	.280	.162	.209	.083	.023	.041	.061	.164	.251	.320	.334	331	660.	223	555	876	•129	.231	225	.190	112	92	73	906	.043	1.0668	.131	165	448
ပ္ပ	21	002	061	02	53	201	233	78	276	265	272	254	176	197	120	940	036	031	031	051	077	104	26	025	.011	939	126	222	212	273	690	059	.011	071	162	232	.2342	960	.078	027
3	065	084	.092	95	.122	123	.128	127	.135	144	153	159	.166	.176	163	.167	.173	.184	223	.262	305	.333	372	.030	042	640.	990	-092	105	121	920	025	012	011	.016	034	0620	036	030	024
	22	035	57	071	680	106	135	158	207	251	662	45	401	45	481	543	590	999	879	•065	519	.299	.332	024	029	043	190	60 .	177	5	990	067	070	910	102	148	•2306	960	6	9.6
	960	475	93	941	.105	.208	.276	.346	•339	.294	.308	58	.105	.142	977	867	828	26	763	629	511	321	12	660	222	554	.882	.145	.248	28	191	0	386	673	.915	.058	1.0676	.132	58	439
L DE	.000	.000	.000	• 000	000	000	.000	.000	.000	.000	000	.000	.000	.000	.000	000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	2.000	2.000	-5.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	-10,0000	15,000	15,000	15.000
7. P.	.570	.570	8,570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	8.570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	8,570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	.570	.570	.570	8,570	2,570	570	0,50	4.570	0) (.570	8.570	2,570	6.570	570		.570	570	.570
VEL.	9.192	8.270	7.613	7940	5.922	6.418	6.284	5.928	5,105	4.576	4.502	4.044	4.041	3,336	3,340	3.018	3,055	2,545	2.180	1.862	1.439	1,223	0.913	8.444	3,102	7.814	6.885	6.340	877°C	9.510	2,631	8.031	7.434	66899	6.565	5.609	84.7522	8,171	7.674	7.362
9. PS	0.813	2/9.0	0.552	# 7C • 0	0.452	0.361	0.343	0.287	0.111	0.011	0.005	913	916	• 755	05/•	•69	.677	.557	456	.361	292	061.	9.118	149.0	0.648	0.540 0.540	844.0	0.370		410.0	040.0	0.000	015.0	004.0 000	0.463	0.641	10.0762	0.579	0.530	7.4.0
S	0	a	9	Э (9	9	0	0	9	0	9	0	9	9 0	9	9	0	9	9	9	9)	3 (9	3	5 (\Rightarrow	> <	> <	o c	> <	> <	> <	> 0) (> (403	\Rightarrow	9	⊃

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VORTEX GENERATORS	~.		.1539	479	9	07	90	50	91	50	<u>1</u> 6	93	.077	.045	.038	.036	.035	.026	25	•062	.174	.271	.324	35	20		16	50	34	.982	33	8	40	.1406	S	70	8	ø		-	69	
VORTEX C	OFF		17	~	49	9	37	72	05	S)	33	96	81	5	20	4	97	9	40	60	4	53	11	~	25	22	Φ	5	.1196	84	27	12	7	22	90	72	20	1800	40	60	8	023
I GAPS OPEN			14	œ		N	80	66	_	0	~					30	9	1572	67	88	28	0	<u></u>	37	73	20	3	4 3	ຽ	11	78	2	3	26	8	12	0	63	35	0	7	.0318
AILERON GAPS			19	26	.0530	ę S	8	6	7	47	73	38	83	23	64	20	S	0	78	0	85	.080	.223	9	.351	2	23	38	49	ກ ວ	S (Z (69	63	99	7	94	36	17	• 0932	6	89
TABLE XI STRIPS OFF			.1538	4	.7870	10	966.	• 000	. 104	23	.127	.085	0	•006	84	S	22	96	~	33	72	7	4	24	12	1208	្រុ	9	4 (470.	74	9 0	1503	36	00	Ō	ø	7			,1628	m
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180 RPM		LPH	.570	.570	8,570	0.570	2.570	4.570	6,570	\$570	0.570	2,570	4.570	6.570	8,570	0.570	2.570	4.570	6.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.570	.570	.570	8.570	2 9	0/000	0.570	0100	27.0	570	8,570	2.570	6,570	2	4,570		.570	2
AILERONS		VEL.	9,235	9.596	8.388	8.144	7.970	7.187	7.137	7.236	6.548	6.232	6.180	5.860	5.563	5.285	5,332	5.088	5.013	4.752	4.495	3,798	3,399	404.5	2.814	9,159	8.682	8.575	1.041	07482	761.0	7000	16/10	G . 544	8.166	8.015	7.455	6.553	5.404	88.5746	3.000	8.121
BALANCED AILERONS		G	0.759	0.708	365°0	765.0	0.550	0.471	104.0	1441	2020	0 2 2 2 0	222.0	141.0	0.061	400.0	200	477	.911	777	127	470.	8 / A	400	000°×	0.755		20040	0 + + 10 0 o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	7 7 7	240	6 7 7 0	* 10 ° 0		00000	200.U	204.0	0.306	0.281	10.6465	0.537	0.598
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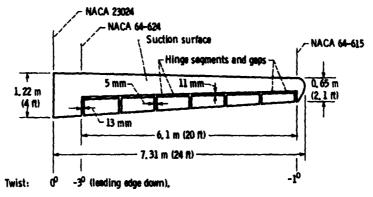
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	VORTEX GENERATORS OFF	Š	23	38	30	723	9	23	409	9	920	64	866	.375	30	9	13	8	458	16	88	045	082	63	68	20	.7703	78	00	39	99	84	.048	.070	65	•064
		ည	59	155	186	_	17	02	.050	030	139	90	117	88	9	48	13	12	909	84	61	20	61	61	35	24	0210	61	88	96	29	7.	17	25	35	35
	AILERON GAPS OPEN		24	60	17	30	50	53	43	40	19	Ξ	00	23	28	4	90	01	206	9	93	87	176	148	6	39	0050	2	65	6	90	18	Ò	59	75	Ñ
	AILE	00	660	18	151	17	15	111	7	114	28	175	53	74	68	33	72	7.1	7	69	72	63	57	38	20	90	6604.	5	38	82	11	5	05	00	44	• 065
יאפרני עז	STRIPS OFF	บ	18	44	36	969	61	15	97	51	22	34	36	80	72	03	13	0	96	69	57	19	0	89	13	85	• 6525	73	92	I	78	37	30	79	60	24
	TRIP	IL DE	5,000	15,000	15,000	5.000	20.000	00000	20.000	20.000	0,000	000.0	006.0	000.0	00000	00000	00000	000.0	00000	000.0	000.0	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	-90.0000	00000	000.0	00000	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0	00000	000.0
	180 RPM	H	2.570	6.5700	5700	4.5700	5700	.5700	8,5700	2,5700	2	0.5700	4.5700	.570	.5700	8.5700	0.5700	2.5700	4.5700	6.5700	8,5700	0.5700	2.5700	4.5700	6.5700	8.5700	2700	2.5700	4.5700	6,5700	0.5700	0.570	0.5700	0.5700	0.5700	0.5700
	BALANCED AILERONS	VEL	7.638	7,125	6.847	6.368	8.710	8,163	7.890	7,531	.970	6,615	5.453	6.406	5.914	5.412	5,709	5,345	5.656	5,257	5,495	5.409	5.405	5.447	5.567	2.590	85.6644	5.403	5.476	5,461	5.658	5.154	4.460	4.323	4.177	3,889
	BALANCEI	0.PS	0.484	0.450	0.373	0.281	0.672	0.588	.549	0.463	•379	0.327	0.298	0.133	0.041	9.972	.022	9,950	135	9.979	.039	0.037	0.036	0.063	0.073	0.077	10.0851	0.019	0.041	0.016	• 992	.875	.727	.693	.647	.578
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Figure 1. - DOE/NASA Mod-O experimental wind turbine Plum Brook Station, Sandusky, Ohio.



(a) Plan form (looking at suction surface),

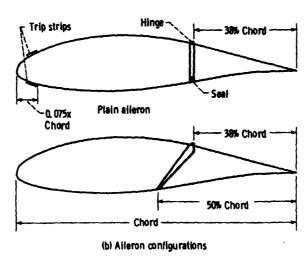


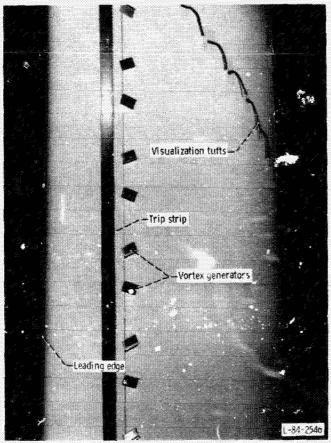
Figure 2. - Description of the blade tip section.

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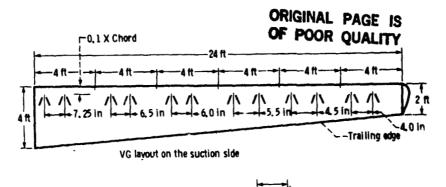
Figure 3. - View (from upstream) of the blade tip section mounted it; the test section of the NASA Langley full scale wind tunnel. (Shown in the background are the tunnel fans.)

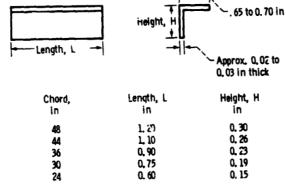
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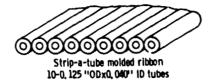
(a) Close-up view of vortex generators, trip strip, and visualization fufts.

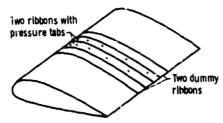
Figure 4. - Vortex generators on the suction surface of the blade section.





(b) Vortex generator dimensions & layout, Figure 4. - Concluded.





Pressure belt consisting of 4 "strip-a-tube" ribbons

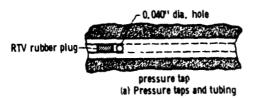


Figure 5. - System for measuring blade surface pressures.

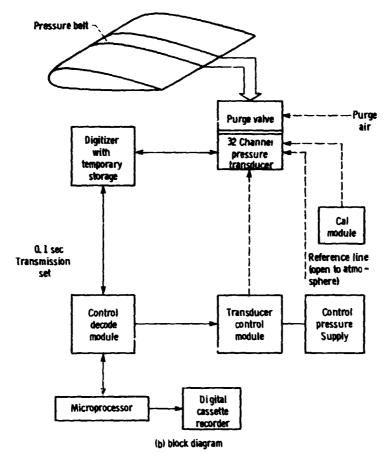


Figure 5, - Concluded.

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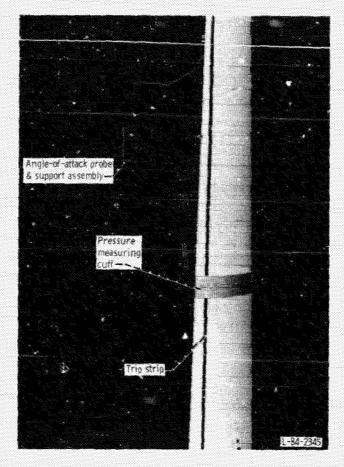


Figure 6. - View showing the pressure cuff, angle-of-affack probe, and the leading edge trip strip on the suction side.

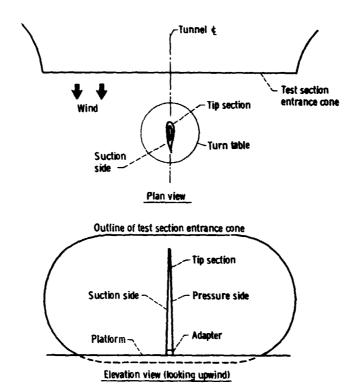


Figure 7. - Test setup in the Langley 30x60 foot wind tunnel,

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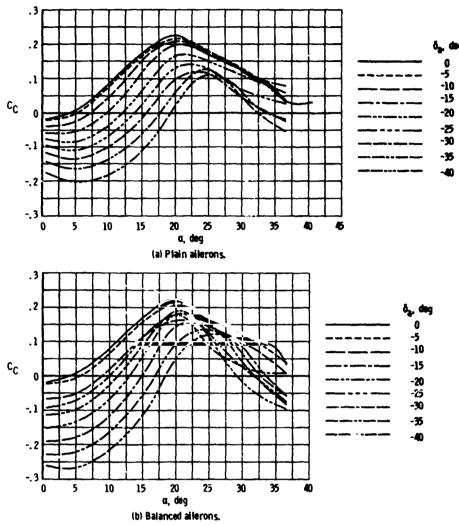


Figure 8. - Chordwise force coefficients for the blade tip section with plain and balanced allerons.

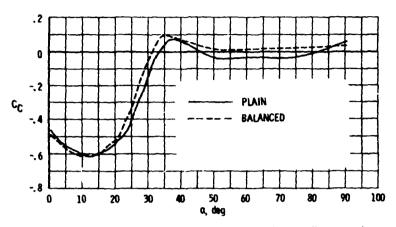


Figure 9. - Chordwise force coefficient for the blade tip section when the ailerons are deflected to -90 $^{\circ}$. Midspan Reynolds No. - 1.5x10 $^{\circ}$ trip strips on the leading edge.

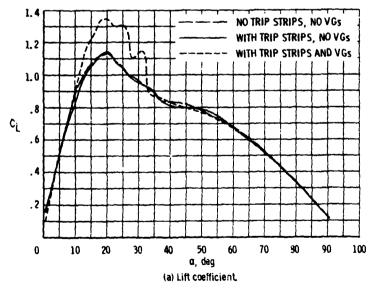
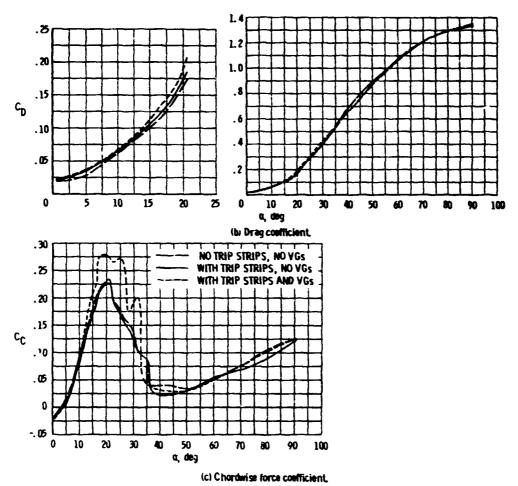
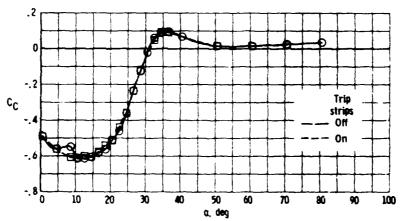


Figure 10. – The effect of trip strips, and vortex generators on the aerodynamic properties of the blade tip section with a balanced alleron at a zero deflection angle. Midspan Reynolds No. = 1.5x 10^9 .

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(d) Chordwise force coefficient, balance alteron deflection=-90°.

Figure 10, - Concluded,

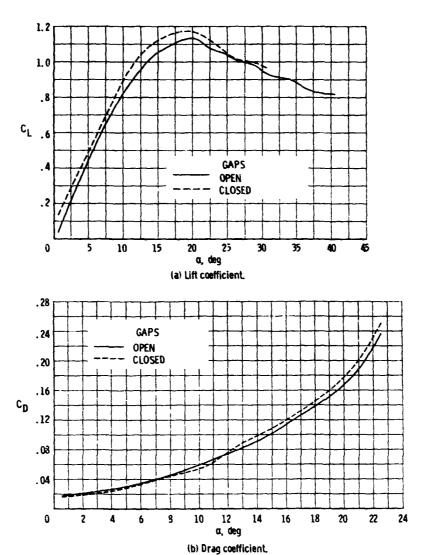


Figure 11. - Effect of various aileron gaps on the blade tip aerodynamics, midspan Reynolds number - 1.5 million, plain aileron, trip strips on the leading edge, aileron deflection- 0° .

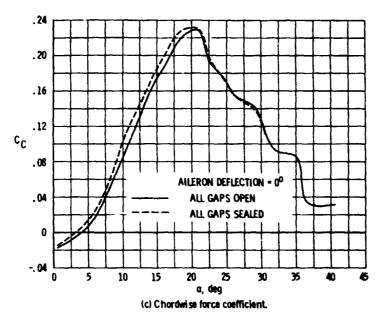


Figure 11, - Concluded.

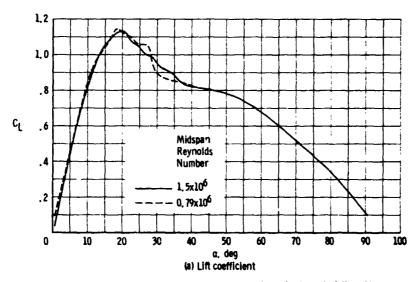


Figure 12, - Effect of Reynolds number on the aerodynamic characteristics of the blade tip section with plain allerons, trip strips on, all alleron gaps open, no vortex generators, alleron deflected $0^{\rm O}_{\star}$

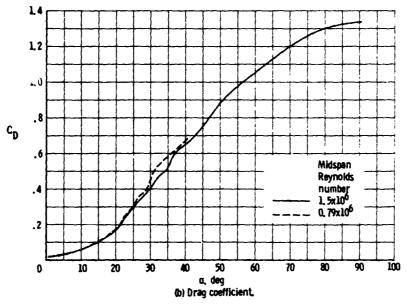


Figure 12.-Continued.

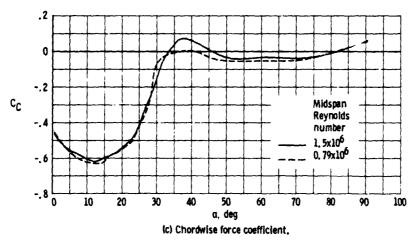
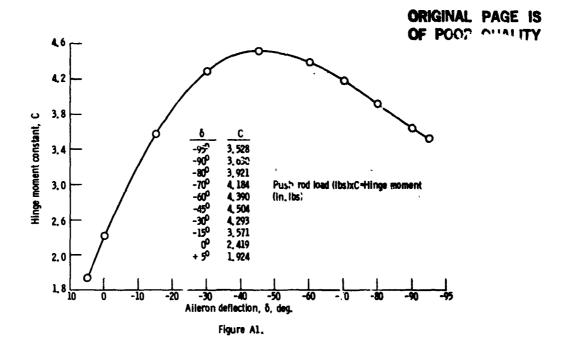


Figure 12. - Concluded,



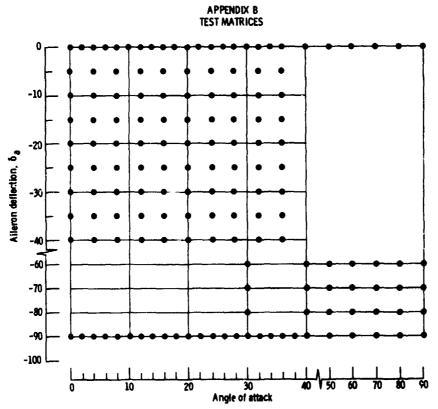


Figure B1. - Test Matrix for chordwise pressure measurements and angle of attack probe calibration Leading edge condition: Trip strip with backward facing saw tooth, Alleron type: Plain Tunnel wind speed - 61 mph.

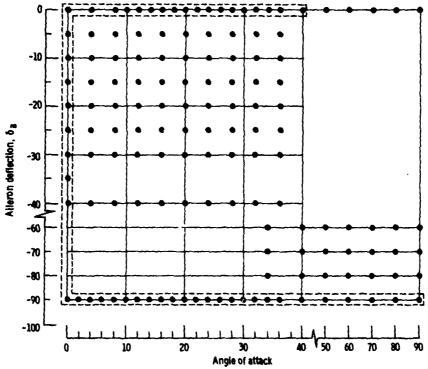


Figure B2, - Test Matrix Alteron type: Plain, pressure culf on, alteron gaps open
Leading edge condition: trip strip with sawboth backward facing
Tunnel wind speed = 61 mph (all points)

33 mph (boxed points • • • • •])

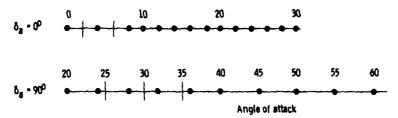


Figure B3. - Test Matrix for the following tip section condition

- 1. Leading edge tape on 2. Hinge line gaps sealed for δ_g = 0 and -90° 3. Gaps at ends of alteron sealed only for δ_g = 0 4. Tunnel wind speed = 61 mph.

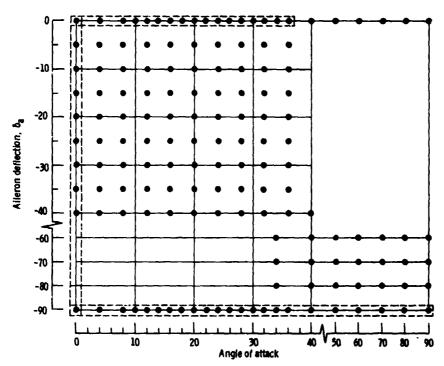


Figure 84, - Test Matrix
Alleron type: Balanced, pressure cuff off, alleron gaps open
Leading edge condition: Trip strips with backward facing sawtooth
Tunnel wind speed - 61 mph (all points)

33 mph (boxed points - - - - -)

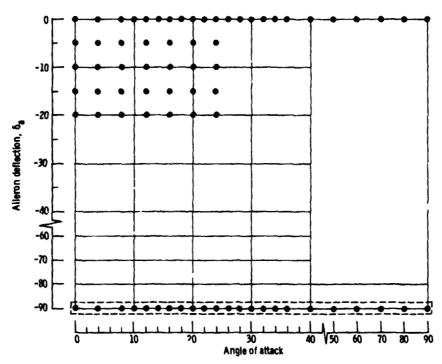


Figure 85. - Test Matrix
Alleron type: Balanced, no pressure cuff
Leading edge conditions: Vortex generators on suction side
Trip strips with backward facing sawtooth edge
Tunnel wind speed • 61 mph (all points)

33 mph (boxed points • • • • •)

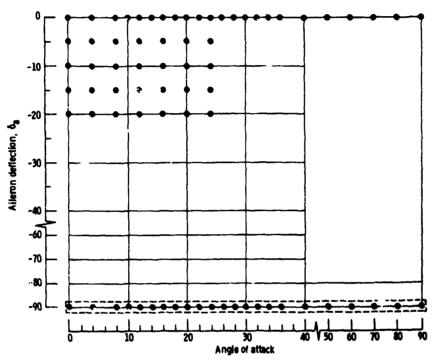


Figure 86. - Test Matrix
Alleron type: Balanced, no pressure cuff
Leeding edge condition: Smooth (as received condition)
Tunnel wind speed - 61 mph (all points)
33 mph (boxed points

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15. Supplementary Notes

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16. Abstract

Tests were conducted in the NASA Langley 30- by 60-Foot Wind Tunnel on a full scale 7.31 m (24 ft) long tip section of a wind turbine rotor blade. The blade tip section was built with ailerons on the trailing edge. The ailerons, which spanned a length of 6.1 m (20 ft), were designed so that two types could be evaluated: the plain and the balanced. The ailerons were hinged on the suction surface at the 0.62 X chord station behind the leading edge. The purpose of the tests was to measure the aerodynamic characteristics of the blade section for: an angle-of-attack range from 0° to 90°, aileron deflections from 0° to -90°, and Reynolds Numbers of 0.79 and 1.5×10^6 . These data were then used to determine which aileron configuration had the most desirable rotor control and aero-dynamic braking characteristics. Tests were also run to determine the effects of vortex generators, leading edge roughness, and the gaps between the aileron sections on the lift, drag, and chordwise force coefficients of the blade tip section.

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